Exports Imports of the Hawaiian Islands. and

SUGAR INDUSTRY.

In order that the importance of the sugar incustry of the Hawalian Islands can be most fully understood, and that our representatives in Washington can more thoroughly realize the great future in store for the Pacific Islands, there is herewith included a tabulated statement showing at a glance the volume of commerce to the credit of the Territory of Hawali and the enormous amount of American goods that have entered the Territory.

Since June 14th, 1900, at which time Hawali was ushered in as a Territory under American rule, no entry of goods has been required when shipping to or from the Mainland. For this reason it becomes an impossibility to prepare an accurate statement of the vast amount of American goods that have entered the Territory for the last fiscal year of the United States Customs Department, which is from August, 1900, to June 30th, 1901:

In the table below shipments from the Mainland for 1900 and 1901 have been classed as imports: In order that the importance of the sugar

IMPORTS	
1898	a11,650,890 81
1899	
July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901	2,839,795 00
EXPORTS	0.4444740007420
1898	\$17,346,744 79
1899	22,628,741 82
July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901,	28,054,430 43
With a total population of	
amount of product shipped	and exported
shows a rate of \$182.49 per	capita, all of
which has been made possibl	e through the
sugar industry, which is re	apidly forging
ahead in the fabulous sugar	yields of the
piantations.	
Total value of American g	coods entering
the Territory of Hawaii for th	e year 1899 is

the Territory of Hawaii for the year 1899 is given below:

Dutiable . \$ 1,371,619 79

Bonded . \$ 4,605 54

Free by treaty 9,578,205 88

Free by civil code 4,016,398 96

The extensive improvements that have been carried out upon the plantations throughout the various islands, with the increased amount of general supplies bought, would make it a very conservative estimate to place the value of merchandise from the Mainland at fully \$22,000,000. As the sugar industry prospers, so must our exports increase year by year, and in proportion the American manufacturer find an increased and ready market for his goods:

Among the recommendations for Congressional legislation and action of the Interior Department is "That regulations be authorized so that statistics may be available showing shipments between the Mainland and the islands.

At present there is no adequate means of

At present there is no adequate means of arriving at the total volume of American trade with the Hawaiian Islands, which is

THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT ON LABOR QUESTION.

LABOR QUESTION.

In the report of the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii to the Department of the Interior at Washington appears under recommendation to Congress, the following:

"Upon the successful and economical production of sugar depends the prosperity of the Hawaiian Islands. It may be unfortunate that there is not a greater diversity of resources, but climate, soils, and general conditions seem to have placed this limit upon us. The raising of cotton and tobacco has never gone beyond the experimental stage, while the cultivation of rice seems to have reached the maximum point, and the crop is about all consumed heer. It is but natural, then, that our best efforts should be devoted to fostering and protecting our principal industry. Too great stress cannot be laid upon the fact that the Mainland shares to a large extent in our prosperity for of the \$25,000 on that \$25,000 on the street in the product of the content of the second content of the content of the second content of the content of the content of the maximum point and the content of the co cannot be laid upon the fact that the Main-land shares to a large extent in our pros-perity, for of the \$28,000,000 that has been paid for our products during the past pe-riod, over \$20,000,000 has been spent in the purchase of materials and supplies from different points on the Mainland, which were the product of American capital and labor. The proposition is a simple one. If labor. The proposition is a simple one. If sugar is not profitable, there is, of course, to money to be spent in trade.

"Much has been said about the employment of large numbers of Chinese and Japanese by the planters. In answer to such criticism, it may safely be said that such action never has, does not now, and never will interfere with either American skilled or unskilled labor, but if an ample supply of desirable labor can be obtained for the plantations it means millions of doliars spent for machinery, building materials, tools, steel and iron, and other supplies of tools, steel and iron, and other supplies of American manufacture.

tools, steel and iron, and other supplies of American manufacture.

"Since the annexation of the Hawaiian islands as a Territory of the United States, the immigration of unskilled laborers has practically ceased, while many of the Japanese and Chinese have returned to their native countries. Between June 14, 19:0, the date when the Organic Act went into effect, and the 31st day of August, 1901, 4079 Japanese have left the Territory, while only 589 have arrived. This condition of affairs presents a most serious question as affecting our principal industry. All sugar plantation stocks have fallen far below their former value, owing to the uncertainty of the labor supply. This has had the effect of producing a stringency in the money market from which many have suffered loss. If no relief is forthcoming the most disastrous results will surely follow. The many skilled laborers who have until now found abundant work at high wages will no longer find employment, for further developments and improvement will not be carried on. Our trade with the Mainland will be greatly diminished, while the small investor will likely lose his holdings and the larger owner will be deprived of his income. An increas-

Showing amount of trade for that year.... 41,688,347 61 201,094 88 Value of domestic exports 22,427,646 94 All foreign countries

Through the courtesy of Mr. Stackable, the Collector of the Port of Honolulu, we are able to give the following statistics for the fiscal period ending June 30, 1901:

EXPORTS.			
ARTICLES.)	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
SUGAR (pounds)	:: ::	690,879,234 1,364,100 549,475	\$27,093,923 41 76,994 66 22,527 00
COFFEE WOOL, RAW (pounds) MOLASSES (gallons)	: ::	2,620,169 819,734 93,820	311,897 27 110,184 94 4,615 00
HONEY	:: ::		9,770 00 76,167 65 1,696 00
SUNDRIES			346,654 50
TOTAL			\$28,054,430 43
SPECIE.	- 1		
UNITED STATES			\$ 1,254,004 27 66,766 00
TOTAL			\$ 1,320,770 27
RECAPITULATION.	i i		
TOTAL EXPORTS, MERCHANDISE			\$28,054,430 43 1,320,770 27
GRAND TOTAL			\$29,375,200 00
IMPORTS.			
MERCHANDISE	:: ::		\$ 2,834,717 00 5,078 00
TOTAL	20 V		¥ 2,835,795 00

e-j immigration of Japanese would not enilrely relieve the situation, for as they
now constitute the great majority of laborers on the plantations, it would seem to be
a sounder policy to augment the Japanese
in-migration with some other nationality.
Inder the laws of the Republic of Hawaii,
Chinese were allowed to enter the country
for a limited number of years and upon the
express condition that they should engage
only in agricultural pursuits.

"It has been demonstrated beyond a
doubt that the unskilled labor upon the
plantations must be furnished by other
than Americans. This would oe true even
if the large estates were divided into small
holdings. It is simply a physical impossibility for the Anglo-Saxon satisfactorily to
perform the severe labor required in the
sugar fields. This being true, Hawaii is entitled to legislation favorable to its greatest
prosperity. The presence of large numbers
of Chinese and Japanese has not proved
detrimental either to skilled or unskilled
American labor. While there is a slight

competition in the mechanical trades from Chinese and Japanese, the following scale of wages shows that the earnings of our cwn people have not materially been inter-fered with:

SCALE OF WAGES.

-	Per Day.			
Carpenters	\$3 50-\$4 50			
Foreman, carpenters	5 00- 7 00			
Plasterers	6 00			
Bricklayers	6 00- 8 00			
Plumbers	5 50			
Foreman, plumbers	6 50- 7 00			
Painters				
Olaskamilika a	4 50 5 00			

The following recommendation was adopted at the last session of the Legislature: "That Congress be requested to authorize the immigration of a limited number of Chinese laborers, conditioned upon their engaging in agricultural pursuits only, during their residence in the Territory, and that upon their ceasing to do so they shall return to their own country."

STATEMENT OF HAWAII SUGAR CROP, 1900-1901, FROM OCTOBER I, 1900, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1901.

Hawaii— TO	NS.	W. G. Irwin & Co., Ltd.	TONS
	843	Honolulu Plantation Co	10,008
ilo Sugar Co 10	0,214	Paauhau Plantation Co	9,635
nomea Sugar Co 8	1,7.2	Hutchinson Sugar Plant. Co	9,928
epeekeo Sugar Co	1,173	Hakalau Plantation Co	10,932
onomu Sugar Co 4	401	Kilauea Sugar Co	5,364
akalau Plantation Co	.932	Waimanalo Sugar Co	2.045
tupahoehoe Sugar Co 5		Olowalu Co	1 240
okala Sugar Co 4	1.968		4,040
ukaiau Plantation Co	2,000	Total	60,366
ukaiau Mill Co 2	000,5	H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.	37.00000
amakua Mill Co	808	Libue Plantation Co	18,356
sauhau Plantation Co 9	7,000	Grove Farm Plantation	2.183
	1,903	Koloa Sugar Co	5,492
	.516	Kekaha Sugar Co	7,412
	357	Pioneer Mill Co	6,568
ohala Sugar Co. 9	1,160	Kipahulu Sugar Co	
nion Mill Co 2	10000	Kukaiau Plantation Co Oahu Sugar Co	2,000
awi Mill (R. R. Hind)	1,72.	Hawaii Mill Co., Ltd	843
ecroft Plantation	325		010
	,500	Total	66,300
utchinson Sugar Plant. Co 9	9,928	Theo, H. Davies & Co., Ltd.	-0
awalian Agricultural Co 10),956	Waiakea Sugar Co	10,800
nakea Plantation		Pepeekeo Sugar Co	7.173
Jan 1	,150	Laupahoehoe Sugar Co	5,504
Total	1619	Laupahoehoe Sugar Co	2,000
Maui-	,015	Hamakua Mill Co	7.808
pahulu Sugar Co. 1	1,992	Niulii Mill	1,516
amoa Plantation	1,450	Union Mill Co	2.003
ana Plantation Co	2,774	Beecroft Plantation	
niku Sugar Co	5,488	McBryde Sugar Co	
ua Plantation 7	1.21.	Punken Plantation	145
awalian Com. & Sugar Co 22	2,34	Total	39,482
alluku Sugar Co. 7	7,902	C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.	40,104
	.240	Hawaiian Agricultural Co	10,956
	5,568	Walluku Sugar Co	7,902
mer l'inntation Co., Ltd 1	1,374	Walluku Sugar Co Honomu Sugar Co	4,401
Total		Hamoa Plantation	1,450
Oahu-	3,349	Makee Sugar Co	9,954
La Particular Control		Onomea Sugar Co	8,722
eeia Agricultural Co., Ltd 1	1.507	Ookala Sugar Plant. Co	4.968
ue Plantation 1	.693	(Potal	40.000
Inuku Plantation Co. 7	.072	Total	48,353
alalua Agricultural Co. 17		Castle & Cooke, Ltd. Waialua Agricultural Co	17 000
alanae Co		Ewa Plantation	27.699
Wa Plantation Co	3,030	Kohala Sugar Co	3 160
thu Sugar Co	.454	Waimea Sugar Mill Co	919
onolulu Plantation Co 10	800,0	AMERICAN (M. 1997)	
Total		Total	54,814
Kauai-	,534	Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.	
James Dans C		Hawailan Sugar Co	13,419
akee Sugar Co	5,364	Paia Plantation	5.49
nue Plantation Co 10	3,356	Haiku Sugar Co	5,488
Ove Farm Plantation	2,183	Kihel Plantation Co., 1.1d.	1,374
oloa Sugar Co	5,492		1,011
CBryde Sugar Co	90V	Total	49.482
twallan Sugar Co. 12	41.	F. A. Schaefer & Co.	
y & Robinson	.554	Honokaa Sugar Co	9,903
aimes Suger Mill Co	919	Pacific Sugar Mill	4,948
	.412		
v. Knudsen	676	Total	14,851
Total 67		M. S. Grinbaum & Co., Ltd. Hana Plantation Co.	
67	.537	Kahuku Plantation Co	2,774 7,072
			1,012
1		Total	9,846
		Total	2,040
1		Laie Plantation	1,693
1		Gay & Robinson	1,554
		Halawa Plantation	1,357
1		_	(FW/025)
1	1	Total	4,604
		B. F. Dillingham Co., Ltd.	
		Olaa Sugar Co	1,150
1		Walanae Co	4,020
		C. Bolte.	4,020
		C. Bolte. Heeia Agricultural Co., Ltd	1,507
	1	Hind, Rolph & Co.	2,301
		Hind, Rolph & Co. Hawi Mill (R. R. Hind)	2,727
	1	H. M. Von Hoit.	30,120
		H. M. Von Hoit. Estate V. Knudsen	676
	1	m. W. McChesney & Son.	
	1	Kona Sugar Co	1,500
Grand total 360	1000	Count total	000.00
	1,000	Grand total	360,038
Stand total :			

At Pahala upon the lands of the Hawaiian Agricultural Company is where the first American iron mill was erected in the islands. A feature of the property is also the fact that irrigation is required only to a limited extent and that upon the extreme low lands, which are irrigated by the water emanating from the mill and placed by gravity upon the lands.

The Kapapala ranch contains in round numbers 1336 head of cattle, which are raised exclusively for beef.

The Wailuku plantation is the result of consolidation of the Wailuku Sugar Company, Waikapu and Waihee properties, the company owning and controlling valuable water rights in the Waihee stream, which flows through a portion of the property.